

**REMARKS:**

The Examiner objected to the specification because it did not disclose ASCII. The specification has been amended to specifically disclose ASCII in its spelled out format. It is noted that ASCII is disclosed in the application as filed at pg. 2 line 34, pg. 5 line 13, and pg. 7 line 10.

The Examiner objected to claims 7 and 19 because the recitation of ASCII was not spelled out. Both claims have now been amended to recite ASCII in its spelled out format.

New dependent claim 31 has been added and recites subject matter canceled from claim 16.

The Examiner rejected claims 2 and 12 for failing to comply with the enablement requirement under the first paragraph of 35 USC 112. The Examiner rejected claim 30 for claiming non-statutory subject matter of a computer program. The Examiner also rejected claims 1-5, 7-9, 13-16, 18-21, 24, 27, and 29-30 as being anticipated by Kleier (US Pub 2002/0009990) under 35 USC 102(b). Finally, the Examiner has also made obviousness rejections under 35 USC 103(a) to claims 6, 10-12, 17, 22-23, 25-26, and 28. Claims 6, 10-12, 17, 25, and 28 were rejected as obvious over Kleier in view of Wu (US Pat No. 6,275,575). Claims 23 and 26 were rejected as obvious in view of Kleier. The Applicant respectfully disagrees with the rejections.

Claim 2 recites that the summons to the meeting is drawn up before the group of participants is formed. The Examiner asserts that claim 2 is not supported by Figure 2, which shows that the group of participants is formed before the summons to the meeting. Claim 2 is enabled at least by paragraph 25 of the specification, which states:

Steps 1 and 2 of the method according to the invention described above can also be carried out in a different order, i.e., **the convener of the conference call can draw up the summons to the meeting first and then form a group**

**of participants of the conference call.**

Paragraph 25 clearly indicates that steps 1 and 2 of Figure 2 can be carried out in a different order, so claim 2 is seen to be fully enabled. The enablement rejection to claim 12 is seen to lie solely in its dependence from claim 2. Both claims are therefore seen to satisfy the enablement requirement under the first paragraph of 35 USC 112.

The Examiner rejected claim 30 for claiming non-statutory subject matter of a computer program. Claim 30 has been amended at its preamble to recite a storage medium.

The Examiner rejected independent claims 1, 15, 27, and 30 under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Kleier (US 2002/0009990) under 35 USC 102(b). The Examiner asserts that Kleier teaches a wireless application program for arranging a conference call between three or more participants by using a mobile terminal to form a group of participants, and then sending a summons to the meeting. However, Kleier's method for setting up a telephone conference begins with a mobile terminal sending the phone numbers of participants, then a server at the mobile radio network sends the invitations to the conference (Kleier, par. [35], Fig. 10). Paragraph 35 of Kleier states:

Fig. 10 diagrammatically shows the sequence for initiating the setting-up of individual connections by the individual terminals of the participants in the list. Mobile terminal 1 requests the telephone conference per mobile radio by means of a telephone conference initialization 16 (by mobile radio). **A server 7 at the mobile radio network (2) end then sends invitations 8, 9, 10 to the mobile terminals of the participants 3, 4, 5 of the list for the requested telephone conference.** The mobile radio subscriber stations 3,4,5 set up a connection (11, 12, 13, 14) to the telephone conference, if their user wishes to participate in the telephone conference 9 (by pressing a key etc.), due to the fact that they dial a (virtual) telephone number transmitted with the invitation (according to FIG. 9) and are connected to a telephone conference. This is done via a bridge 8 via which the participants 1, 3, 4, 5 participating in the telephone conference are connected.

The mobile radio network of Kleier has to be provided with a server and suitable software for drawing up and sending the invitations (Kleier, par. [35], Fig. 10). In contrast, the claimed invention has the summons to the conference call drawn up in the mobile terminal of the

convener of the conference call.

Claim 1 as amended recites:

- A method comprising:
- arranging a conference call between three or more participants using a mobile terminal operating in a wireless network in which method a group of participants of the conference call is formed, wherein the mobile terminal of the convener of the conference call performs
  - drawing up a summons to a meeting in a standardized form,
  - **sending a summons to a meeting from the mobile terminal to all members of the group of participants, and**
  - receiving calls coming from the participants in the mobile terminal and joining them to the conference call automatically.

Claim 1 clearly recites that the mobile terminal both draws up and sends the summons to all members of the group of participants. Since the summons is drawn up in the mobile terminal, the convener of the conference call may influence the content of the summons with the given initial information. The summons of the meeting can also be saved in the memory of the mobile terminal for later use (see claim 11). All other independent claims distinguish over Kleier for similar subject matter. Therefore, independent claims 1, 15, 27, and 30 and their dependent claims are seen to be novel in light of Kleier.

The Examiner has rejected claims 6, 10-12, 17, 22, 25, and 28 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Kleier in view of Wu (U.S. Patent No. 6, 275, 575).

The Examiner rejected claims 10 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) by stating that Figure 4B of Wu teaches a connection to a calendar application that, in combination with Kleier, would have made claims 10 and 22 of the claimed invention obvious. Figure 4B of Wu illustrates a graphical user interface screen with a calendar application. However, the calendar application is not shown as being opened in connection with drawing up the summons as recited in claim 10 or somewhat similarly in claim 22. Consequently, at least for this reason claims 10 and 22 are not obvious due to Kleier in view of Wu.

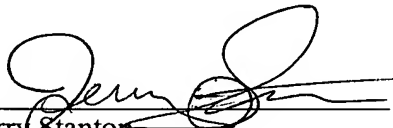
Wu is not seen to cure the above-noted shortfall of Kleier because Wu is directed to a multi-

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point cross platform teleconferencing system that is remotely accessed. Thus in no case can a convener of Wu's conference call draw up the summons. Without arguing the substance of the remaining dependent claims separately, Wu is seen to fail to cure the shortfall of Kleier vis a vis claims 1, 15, 27 and 30 noted above.

For all of the foregoing reasons, all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record. In view of the arguments and claim amendments presented herein, the Applicant respectfully requests allowance of all currently pending claims. The undersigned representative welcomes the opportunity to resolve any matters that may remain, formal or otherwise, via teleconference.

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